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ur friends who favor us with manusc n wish to have rejected articles returne et in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Constitutional Amendments.

ur proposed amendments to the stitution and one debt incurring thare to be voted on to-morrow. On of the five questions the electors ld vote "No."

e first amendment would fix the sation of Justices of the Supreme rt from the State at \$10,000 a year of \$7,200, as at present. This ect is one for the Legislature to deal and a constitutional provision in to it is unnecessary.

e second amendment would permit Legislature to alter the interest rate on State bonds. This amendment is inted to make easier the continuance of the \$101,000,000 barge canal folly. Its sat would encourage the hope that the may abandon this swindle before it has cost more money than has been rested already.

The third amendment would affect

the powers of certain county officers. ent weight to overbalance the unestrability of making trivial changes in the Constitution.

The fourth amendment was explained THE SUN of yesterday. There is no for its adoption and there is every men to protect the credit of the city eating it at the polls.

The referendum on the law providing the issuing of \$7,000,000 worth of is for the improvement of the Seneca col Cayuga canal should not have been en this year. The submission of the stion at an election at which other ons are to be voted on is an evan, if not a violation, of the Constitua. But if it were on the ballot alone question should be answered in the gative, for it is but another assault politicians and contractors on the ate treasury in the name of "improv-Ca" an obsolete and useless system of nsportation.

# Turkey.

marked absence of sensationalin the news from Turkey does not spondent of THE SUN from Connople, the work of reforming the ent since the very businesslike volution has actively proceeded, with considerable hopefulness its friends and criticism by the rereactionaries. The interested outside world seems to have agreed to pend judgement and even advice during the transitional and reconstructive period.

That there is reason enough for anxiety no one who has studied the situation doubts: but the complaint made oy Constantinople papers that nothing as been accomplished by the Administration or the Parliament is certainly ithout justification. New Governors we been appointed for many of he provinces, and several thousand fficials of the Hamadian period have en either discharged or pensioned. e army has been boldly overhauled: BOUL HAMID's appointees have in any cases been reduced in rank, and hristians have been placed on the same oting as Moslem subjects with reard to military service. In matters of judicial reform fundamental law has been passed over for the leisure of Parliament, but new courts and more modern methods of procedure have been approved and have been recognized as constituting a real administrative

dvance.

mehe greatest reform has been effected

paps in the Department of Finance. enormous reduction in expenses h JAVID Fev. the Minister of Fice, has brought about by reducing number of Government clerks and abolition of thousands of costly cures that flourished under ABDUL MID will enable him to pay the ictly necessary Government staff an juate salary. The budget for the ent year shows a deficit of about and one-half million Turkish nds, to which must be added the he debts of the ex-Sultan and to pro- under any impression, however slight, of the Governor's project. They were ide relief for sufferers in Adana and cilicia. This deficit, though, is hon- the veteran leaders of his party and be- THENES had at last actually contributed estly recognized, and thus ceases to be menace, as measures for increasing the forthcoming budget. The Minister aforesaid leaders are looking to their than with characteristic modesty he of Finance has called to his assistance constituents in the good old fashioned began to explain his withdrawal. three advisers, one each from England, way. There has been a time, and a impressed had he been with the far chosen on account of their experience of the United States descended to the mous had been the results of his canin dealing with similar problems in odious depth of browbeating and other- vass, that the Republican majority in Macedonia, and who are not to be mere figureheads, but to have a vote in the discharge of their constitutionally inde- Democrats had taken advantage of his

These reforms appear to have been favorably received throughout the em- That abhorrent era remains to-day a wave he had set in motion. For this pire. The Moslems of Anatolia at first mere memory of stenches. ed the enlistment of Christians in

the measure by the Greek Patriarch year that it acknowledged the influence has done much to dispel the doubts of of neither THEODORE ROOSEVELT nor Greek fidelity to the Constitution which SAMUEL GOMPERS-Arcades ambo. He tained. The bitterness against Austria seems to have subsided, and the anniversary of the loss of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, a day observed in Servia with mourning and condemnation of Austrian policies, was scarcely a oo noticed in the Ottoman Empire. Many of the Turkish papers that professed a year ago to see the downfall of the new Government on account of the loss of these provinces now say that the future he considers his constituents between of Turkey is not bound up in the fate paroxysms. of this lost territory, but that the racial and religious problem, the most difficult

of all of solution, has been simplified. What has accelerated the approva of reforms is the fact that they were made under the Constitution the single subject upon which most of the men of every race and faith of the empire agree. The old religious differences, however, continue to manifest themselves, while the nationalism into which Young Turk sought to sink the sentiment of separate races seems as far from realization as ever.

The Hookworm and the Facts. Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES has been led down to the footlights, blushing all over and literally smothered in

Perfume and flowers

Which fell in showers That lightly rained from ladies' hands

or words to that effect. And this because he is the "discoverer" of the hookworm. Dr. STILES is now in the Marine Hospital Service. He used to be a professor in the Department of Agri- large letters on the list of labor union culture, but he put aside his early love, perhaps for a better salary, perhaps for more congenial pursuits. Maybe he wilted under the arid eye of Tama JIM, and flowered in the beaming light of WYMAN. At all events he is now a Marine Hospital expert, he has "discovered" the hookworm, and bouquets and nosegays, even boutonnières, hang in his hair and flatten on his bulging chest.

In Volume II., at page 312, of JOHN A new law, intended and supposed to FISKE'S famous work, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," we find a source of long sought light. In 1729 Colonel BYRD, after personal inspection in which by that time he had become expert, stitute law. In May, 1908, there was wrote of North Carolina (Edenton, the then seat of Government):

"The men make their wives rise out of their tods early in the morning; at the same time they he and snore till the sun has run one-third of his course and dispersed all the unwholesome damps Then after stretching and yawning for half a nour they light their pipes and under the protect tion of a cloud of smoke venture out into the one air, though if it happens to be never so little cold they quickly return shivering into the chimner orner. When the weather is mild they star eaning with both their arms upon the cornfiel fence and gravely consider whether they had est go and take a small heat at the boe, but generally find reasons to put it off until another time Thus they loiter away their lives like SOLOMOR sluggard, with their arms across, and at the wine ing up of the year scarcely have bread to eat."

Colonel BYRD was a great man in his day. He first went from England to Virginia at the instigation of the London Company to inspect their various settlements and colonies. Then he received a grant, on part of which the present city of Richmond now stands. Then he built Westover, the sweetes place upon the James, and afterward branched out into a traveller, an investigator and a commentator. So he went to North Carolina, where the "poor tate, it appears, a lack of important whites," having fled from law and order n the older colony, had set up their anæmic lares and penates beyond the reach of constables.

> He draws a picture of the lazy and improvident settler of 1729 that will fit 10,000 miserable ramshackles of the present day. Nothing has changed. The men are as fierce in the mountains and as shiftless in the sand hills as their forefathers from Scotland, England and Ireland were twelve generations ago. Their habits and ideals are intact, and the feuds of the Appalachian and the Piedmont show that their traditions have been handed down without a wrinkle in the page. Dr. STILES says that all this is the hookworm's destructive industry. Colonel Byrd suggests a mere perpetuation of original cussed-

But Dr. STILES is not as narrow as h seems. He may want the roses and the lilies and the adulation, but he has already told us that sallow and anæmic children taken from the farm—the BYRD farm to a dot-and transplanted to sanitary conditions soon lose the yellow tinge and burgeon into health and cheerfulness. We depend largely upon STILES in the exploitation of Mr. ROCKE-FELLER's million dollar fund. We look to him to show us that the poor whites of the South can be redeemed to whole someness without an operation—that the hookworm, so called, will vanish with good work, good food and hygienic circumstances.

# Old Joe and the Branding Iron.

A great deal of solicitude in connection with that obdurate old sinner Uncle JoE CANNON seems likely to be wasted. Many worthy and well meaning persons insist that he ought to have the Taft O K" brand upon him so as to give him the same standing in the House his already decorated contemporary Mr. PORT seems to be to the direct nomi-ALDRICH enjoys in the Senate

We have yet to hear that Mr. CANNON has asked for or thinks he needs this abstain from further campaigning until pplementary credits of two million sign of grace and favor. We have still after election. This was a source of ds voted by the Chamber to pay to learn that Mr. TAFT himself labors natural exultation to the real friends that he has been called upon to round up even prepared to concede that DEMOSstow upon them, by brand or otherwise. the seal of his approval. Our conviction he revenues can be devised to balance in this respect is to the effect that the sooner was DEMOSTHENES off the stage and France, who have been shameful time it was, when the President reaching effect of his speeches, so enorwise influencing Congressmen in the the Assembly was threatened. Wicked executive council of the Ministry of pendent duties; and we remember with matchless eloquence, his patriotic purwonder and humiliation that in many pose, his noble cause, and were riding instances the expedient was successfu

Old Upole Jos CANNON has his con

the army, but the hearty approval of stituency behind him, and he proved last ures of the orator for a limited period SOME RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT. of time.

The humor of this declaration of DEMOSTHENES is of course too obvious many of the Young Turks at first enter- is a wicked and a besotted old man, no to need emphasis. Yet there is a cer- railway transportation in the United doubt, but he has fought the W. C. T. U. tain amount of interest in the following organized labor and the active influextract from the letter of a Rochester ences of the Roosevelt plague, upon the friend of THE SUN: strength of his immediate electorate, " You will be interested to know that Senate and so far he has won. VICTOR MUR-

of his public library in Elizabeth. CAN-

Employers' Liability.

distributed and fall upon the entire

economic system, that is, upon the pub-

siderable attention, but it soon dropped

from sight, obscured if not submerged

The issue, although quiescent of late,

is by no means dead. It is written in

policies, and a number of legislators.

some from honest belief in the scheme

opportunity for its revival. The law of

June, 1906, made railroads and other

common carriers generally responsible

act was pronounced unconstitutional

by the Supreme Court in January, 1908.

correct the fault in the earlier measure.

was passed in April of that year. A re-

cent decision of a Western court indi-

cates a doubt of the merit of the sub-

passed "An act granting to certain em-

ployees of the United States the right

to receive from it compensation for in-

juries sustained in the course of their

The larger question, that of a general

act for which these may prove to be

entering wedges, remains and may at

November number of the Federationist.

The writer of the article is the secretary

of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statis-

the British workmen's compensation act

of 1906, he estimates the death and

accident charges on the record of 1907

at a little less than \$22,000,000. He re-

gards this sum as "insignificant when

compared with the enormous wealth of

mining, manufacturing and transporta-

tion interests, the industries in which

most of the casualties occur, at \$18,000,-

000,000 a year. On that basis the com-

"if assured of the purpose for which the

The advocates of a national law cov-

ering this matter evidently assume that

pass such a law as the British work-

the laws passed during the Roosevelt

pass other laws in seeming disregard

or violation of Constitutional provisions

encourage supporters of such a measure

in their belief that a general employers'

liability law may soon receive a large

the statute books. That a more or less

vigorous campaign will be begun in

the near future seems more than proba-

ble. Advocates of such a scheme find

comfort and hope in the railway law of

in combination with a levy on employ-

ers and a contribution from the Gov-

ernment. In this country such matters

belong properly to the domain of State

legislation, but because of the diffi-

culty if not the impossibility of secur-

Demosthenes Stops Talking.

DICK the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAVEN-

something to the great cause.

The joy, however, was short lived.

to success on the crest of the moral

reason, DEMOSTHENES explained, he

had reluctantly given over the pleas-

What King CHARLES'S head was to Mr.

Federal legislation.

law of May of the same year.

added charge was made."

employment.

by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S enthusiasms for

lic. For a time the matter excited con-

DAVENPORT was widely advertised to deliver an DOCK may gnash his teeth and FOWLER address in Rochester last evening before swear a great oath by the cornerstone civic clubs on the subject of direct primaries and that not to exceed one hundred people turned out to listen to his address. The meeting was NON takes his dry smoke, however, scheduled for a hall that is capable of h and cultivates his flow of epithet; and one thousand to fifteen hundred people. Pro fessor Davenport must have felt somewha chagrined at the smallness of his audience and the lack of interest in the subject in Rochester."

Republicans of this State may judge In his speech in Jamestown on June 10, from the foregoing how far they are 1907, Mr. ROOSEVELT asserted the "bitindebted to the patriotism, unselfishter injustice" of placing the penalty of ness and party loyalty of the Hon. both preventable and unavoidable acci- DEMOSTHENES. But even the humor dents on the shoulders of the wage of the thing should not blind them to worker and his wife and children. He the real advantages that have flowed declared that inasmuch as the work is from the incident. At least the Hon. done "ultimately for the public" the DEMOSTHENES has stopped talking for public should bear the costs in case of a time. If the average citizen cannot death or accident in the course of the share the delirious enthusiasm of the work. At that time and on various real friend of direct nominations over later occasions he urged the passage of this event, he has a source of satisfaca law, automatic in its operation, by tion no less real.

which what he called the "shock" of Is it too much to hope that presently such deaths and accidents should be the same blessed silence will envelop that foghorn of remunerative righteousness the Hon. WILLIAM H. WAD-HAMS of Wadhams? In that happy hour direct nominations may have a chance, but at least every citizen, without regard to party or political project, will have a rest.

What will the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVING

It was reserved to a twentieth century and some in hope of securing political Greek to make the famous name of Salamis ridiculous. Lieutenant TYPALDOS, like support from a class, are waiting an THEMISTOCLES, is a discontented politician and a traitor to his country, but THEMIS-TOCLES at any rate had won the victory at Salamis for Athens and for Greece befor injuries to their employees, but the fore he turned against them. Would Lord BYRON and Professor WILLIAM EVERETT have sung of Salamis if they could have foreseen what modern Greeks could do?

> Citizens of this town will recall with egret that but for the defeat of the direct nominations bill the present interesting campaign would have begun in August.

#### POLITICS IN ENGLAND. A Conspiracy to Wreck the Liberal Party Charged by an Observer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A Britisher," who extols Lloyd-George in a letter to THE SUN, seems to have been hyp-

There is another side to the career of this individual who has aroused the sympathies of my countryman. Mr. Lloyd-George and any time become active. It forms the subject of the opening article in the his colleague Winston Churchill are ing a very high game. For some time they have both realized the growing discontent tics. Assuming the operation in this of socialist thought in England. It is be country of a law practically duplicating Labor party is a growing and the Liberal party a diminishing quantity. It is equally obvious to them that the working class movement is being manipulated by politicians looking for jobs. Some of the offices have already been presented to Lib efal hacks from the Labor ranks. The Lib eral party is an aggregation of individual the nation which the toil of our workwhose opinions are as wide apart as are those of the socialists and the Tories. With men has helped to create." He estimen like Asquith, Haldane, Grey and Mormates the value of the product of our ley on one side and men like Josiah Wedge od, Chiozza-Money, A. H. Scott, Alexander Ure on the other, there must be an unrelenting fight. H. H. Asquith has had to pull both Churchill and Lloyd-George over the coals on many occasions this year.

It was most evident on September 8 last, pensation charges of \$22,000,000 would represent only one-eighth of 1 per cent., when Balfour compelled Asquith to give ingly by General Greely are the men who 'ultimate consumer" would not object the Federal Government has power to men's compensation act. A few years ago such a law would have been regarded as impossible here. Some of

administration and present efforts to consideration and perhaps a place on

Liberal party for their own good, are in ecstasies.

The Liberal party may get returned at the next election, but it will be the last time. Politics has taken such a turn that crises are impending. Political coalitions have been made before, and the Liberal party has always managed to scrape through. Never again. By the time two more general elections have been held Liberalism will be as dead as a door nail and Laborism will have died too. In English politics only socialism rad anti-socialism will remain; or, perhaps, as Joseph Chamberlain has said, it will be tariff reform versus socialism.

Moses Baritz.

New York, October 30. April, 1908, and in the Federal employees' The British law of 1906, which throws the burden on the employer directly, and in theory on the general public indirectly, is usually held up as the model for the United States to imitate. Much less is said and written about the German system of compulsory insurance

# Bothwell and Queen Mary.

From the Court Journal.

Dunrobin Castle was the scene of a discovery few years ago of a document relating to Mary Queen of Scots, which, had it seen the light whe poor Mary Stuart was about to commit the crown-ng act of folly in marrying Bothwell, would have changed the whole aftercourse of her life. ing uniformity in State laws the effort will be made sooner or later to obtain The document was the original dispensation granted by the Vatican to Lady Jane Gordon to granted by the vatican to Lady Jane Gordon to enable her to marry her cousin, the Earl of Both-well. When the latter wanted to espouse his sovereign he declared his union with Lady Jane Gordon null and vold on the ground of their re-lationship and obtained a divorce. The assumption is that Lady Bothwell was only too glad t tion is that Lady Bothwell was only too giad to get rid of the aristocratic blackguard she called husband, for she must have had the dispensation, the production of which would have made her marriage valid and prevented Mary's taking place. That she had it is proved by its being nations movement. Only the other day this great statesman decided to place. That she had it is proved by its being found in the charter room at Dunrobin, where it had lain for three centuries and whither sh doubtless brought it on her second marriage is 1873 to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, ancesto of the Dukes of Sutherland.

Plenty of Honest Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have res with painful interest the recent publications in THE SUN concerning the customs service and and much satisfaction in the following extract from this morning's paper: "There are plenty of honest men in the service."

I do not believe it difficult for honest importer to find them. Why not urge the honest men get together? I hope that I am New York, October 30. ONE OF THEM. ONE OF THEM

Alice in Wonderland boasted she could be it impossible things before breakfast. "Six cooks answered your advertisement rewith her credulity piainly weakened.

Tender Victims. Pirst Baby-Milk is nine cents a quart

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-A little probing into the complex and elaborate mass of figures that shows the development of States during the last ten years brings to the surface three notable facts. These are a large increase in trackage and facilities, a marked increase in cost of operation, and a slight decrease in the charge for service. During the last ten years there has

been an increase of about 44,000 miles in track in operation, from 184,648 to 228,285 miles. This does not include secondary and auxiliary trackage, yard tracks and sidings, in which the increase shows a considerably greater percentage. In-cluding all such tracks the total has inpreased from 245,000 miles to 328,000 miles. More than 750,000 freight cars and about 20,000 locomotives have been added to the equipment. This does not represent the number built or purchased. It represents the increase in total. The increase in passenger cars has been about 10,000. With this increase in numbers there has been an increase in capacity in the hauling power of locomotives, and in the size and capacity of cars. In addition to this new stations have been erected, grades lowered, curves reduced, steel bridges put in place of wooden structures and improvements made in safety devices. The public is now served better than ever before, while there has been decrease rather than increase in the charge for the service.

enger revenues were \$206,970,490 in 1898 and \$575,246,576 in 1908. Freight revenues were \$876,727,719 in 1898 and \$1,560, 989,952 in 1908. Revenues a passenger a mile were 1.973 cents in [1898, 2.04 in 1907 and 1.95 in 1908. Freight revenues a ton a mile were .753 cent in 1898, 0.782 in 1907 and 0.765 in 1908.

While the figures above cited show normal fluctuation rather than a fixed change in unit charge for passenger and freight service, it appears that many and probably most of the unit prices naid by the roads for service, for materials and for equipment have advanced ubstantially. A recent freport submitted by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics (Chicago) shows that during ten years the wages of engineers have increased 17.81 per cent., the wages of firemen 23.9 per cent., the wages of condu tors 20.2 per cent., and the pay of other trainmen 33.68 per cent. There have been similar advances in other branches of service and labor, as well as in cost of supplies, materials and equipment Apparently our railroads give more today for what they get and get at least no more for what they give, than they did ten years ago.

## PEARY'S TRAIL MAKER.

General Greely Taken to Task for Be grudging Captain Bartlett His Honors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When it became known that Commander Peary had sent Captain Bartlett back from the 88th parallel a great many persons thought that Captain Bartlett had suffered an injustice. some eyen going so far as to say that Peary ection was prompted by a desire for seifis glory. Now comes General Greely, an Arctic explorer and an officer high in the American army, and in a magazine article reopens the incident and says in part:

The final supporting party was entrusted Bartiett. The assignment of Captain Bartiett to this great post of honor wil' be regretted by many of Peary's friends and admirers. loan navy and assumed to be an expedition for national glory. Not only was an American de burred from the credit of approaching the pole but this greatest honor was given to an alien."

In summing up General Greely has lost sight of the Arctic experience, the grit, the brawn and sinew which were of vital importance to the success of the expedition.
This quality was supplied mainly by aliens Bartlett and his crew-the same who was in the advance when "farthest was reached in the expedition of north" when Balfour compelled Asquith to give the game away. But those who, behind the scenes, note the impending collapse of the present day Liberalism and the Liberal party are anxious to see some opposition to Toryism on political grounds, and therefore they would like to stop, or at least divert, the movement of the working class, the result is that the political fakers in the Labor party, such as Macdonald, Keir Hardle, Henderson, Philip Snowden and Shackleton, have made terms with the Liberal party and will no doubt swallow that party, aided by the arch conspirator Lloydegiorge.

The compacts between the Liberals and the Labor men in the past have prepared the way for a Liberal-Labor alliance in which Lloyd-George. Churchill and Macdonald will reign supreme. Every one of the above mentioned "Labor" men was returned by the support of the Liberal party in order to displace that party it is necessary to have a man from the 'plain people. Winston Churchill by birth and association is an aristocrat. He must be kept in the rear. Forward, Mr. Lloyd-George! He is the man of the future. It will be his task to disert the people's attenuor from the real issues. He has started the consultely essential?

Doesn't the General know that in Peary's condition of the interest of the trail in order to make Peary's in horder to make Peary's and the the General know that in Peary's condition in the desired effect. Fring budget is having the de

party returned.

It is well known, by the way, that Mr.
Peary reserves for himself (rightly) the
privileges of writing and lecturing.
Has General Greely forgotten that he
himself was rescued through the efforts
of alien ice pilots under the "command" of
Captain Schley?

# Wild Flowers of the Tropics.

Gumboa correspondence Mexican Herald.
Between Tonala and the Guatemala border
exists one of the greatest floral bowers in the republic. This is the time of year when all of the

morning glories and many other wiid flowers of the tropics are beginning to bloom, and railroad men who are familiar with all the roads of the republic say that the grandest sight of all is to be orning giories and many other wild no seen here. The massive trees in the forest which line for miles the railroad are covered to the tops with vines and blossoms, and the tele-Along the line are hundreds of cornfields and

t seems that each stalk of corn forms a pole upon which is growing a morning glory vine. This loes not in the least hinder the crop, for the corn of the particular season has been topped read;

some six kilometers in length where the tops of the trees on either side of the track almost meet, forming a most strikingly beautiful floral arch. These trees are all covered with vines with the millions of blossoms, and the sight is one rarely,

## The Superfluous Woman in England. From the London Daily Mail. According to the estimates of the census sta

distictions the superfluous women for whom the delegates to the national conference of women workers at Southsea tried to plan a happy future numbered 1,244,558 at the middle of the present

The problem of the superfluous woman by no means troubles every town. In Devonpert, for instance, there are 851 women for every 1,000 men, in Barrow-in-Furness 828, and in Rhendda only 828, while the feminine element is in a minority in other important centres of industry—the city of London, Southwark, Woolwich, Poplar, Stepney, West Bromwich, St. Helen's, &c.

The superfluous woman makes ber home in pleasanter places—in health resorts on the south coast, in Bath, the city of fashion, and in the royal borough of Kensington, where there are 1,857 women to every 1,000 men. In Bournementh the disparity between the seases is even greater, the women numbering 1,709 to each 1,000 men.

PRESENT DAY SPAIN. iome Anti-Clerical Observations by M.

and the sale danger be good to be a

Pelletan. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO That the execution of Ferrer after stirring a temporary outburst of anti-monarchica sentiment in Spain should end by faming the flames of the anti-clerical passion all over Europe was to be expected. That is Italy and France the tragedy of Montjuic should be regarded as the fruit of clerical rather than royal hatred was inevitable. Ferrer dead has proved to the Church in Italy and in France quite as much as in Spain an enemy even more dangerous than

Here in France the passions of the religious

living Ferrer.

conflict had died out. The resentment that stirred the people to deflie and destroy the roadside shrines all over rural France had quieted. With the Ferrer incident it bursts into new life and finds new vitality in the watchword of Gambetta. Perhaps no more interesting document on the subject has been supplied than the letter of Camille Pelletan on Spanish conditions, printed in the Matin. With every proper allowance for bias and prejudice the picture is startling.
Writing from Barcelona soon after the
riots, M. Pelletan describes his view of the riots, M. Pelletan describes his view of the city from the nearby hills, all occupied by cierical establishments. "This great liberty loving and progressive city," he says, "is completely dominated, watched, by the fortresses of the religious orders." The Jesuit, however, has succeeded the Dominated.

loan of Inquisition days. He gives with some detail the impressions of this later visit after forty years of absence: Now I find railroads where then there we illigences. But the old diligence went about igences. But the old diligence went about as lokly as do many of the trains. To go directly from Granada to Murcia, about 200 miles, takes two days, and the trains lay up for the night as did the diligences. Travellers are invited to walk across bridges which are unsafe. The tariffs are

In the telegraph office M. Pelletan found necessary to spend fifteen minutes to sen a despatch, and two functionaries, ap-pointed to spy upon each other, had to be

The conditions of taxation as describe by M. Pelletan are even more striking. The rate is 10 per cent. for incomes below \$300; amounts to more than 20 per cent, for noomes from certain State funds and bank sarnings. Everything else is in proportion custom house charges, the cost of courts and the other incidents of Government. In the state of public education the wors

The state of public education is sadder still t is easy to understand whether a ciercal Government desires its people to read and write. In Spain primary education is legally compulsory— but this is only on paper. In a majority of the

communes there are no schools, or the teachers are not paid and have to work at another trade for a living. Over 60 per cent. of the population is still illiterate in the land of Calderon and Cer-The closing words of M. Pelletan are an bvious anti-clerical document:

Thus the good regime of the ciercal is a regime of ruin. We know what it has done for the colonial domain of Spain. What will it do for Spain herself if it is to last forever? Is it not addening to think that three or four months ago this country saw abrogated those elementary guarantees of liberty which are the commo right of all modern nations, at the very momen when Turkey had conquered them and censor ahip operated here as in the realm of the Czar?

Evidently it will take something mor of Mount Gurugu to end the present agita

Notes from Abroad. Manila's city budget for 1900-10 fiscal year mounts to \$1,050,470. Of this \$141,075 is for ublic schools and \$225,000 for public works and

Italy is now among the leading nations work ing for the conservation of forest resources. The report of the Italian Secretary of Agricul ture, just published, shows that extens tions in reforestation have been going on for forty years. In the last thirty years 122,000 acres have been planted in twenty-five of the provinces of italy. Of this area 68,000 acres or approximately 106 square miles, were planted in the year 1807 alone at a cost of \$2,000,000. Reforestation has been so vigorous that only 38,000 acres of Government land now stands in need of planting. In addition in the last forty years the Italian Government has distributed over 130,000,000 young trees and 237,600 pounds of seed, sufficient to restock 100,000 acres of land, says our Porest Service. The total forest area of Italy is

of champagne in the first six months of 1900. quantity which exceeds the previous highes returns for a whole year, The German iron and steel industry is appar-

The German iron and steel industry is apparently as busy and prosperous as the American. Brazil is reported as a good field, if properly worked, for American hardware. The country imports from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth a year, consisting chiefly of builders' hardware, nails, screws, locks, boits, cutlery, wire and enamelled ware. The imports of American enamelled ware in 1908 more than doubled those of 1907.

Rangoon, Burmah, has an import trade of \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year. The chief imports, in order as named, are cotton piece goods, metals (steel, iros, copper, brass), food products, milling 000 to \$40,000,000 a year. The chief imports, in order as named, are cotton piece goods, metals (steel, iroa, copper, brass), food products, milling and mining machinery, silk manufactures, hardware and cutlery, sewing machines, agricultural implements, liquors, matches, mineral oil, rail-way rolling stock, wearing apparel and boots and shoes, woollen piece goods, chemicals, drugs and medicines, earthenware, glass and glassware, paper and pasteboard, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, soap, paint, scientific appliances, umbrellas and clocks and watches.

rettes, soap, paint, scientific appliances, umbrellas and clocks and watches.

The province of Prince Edward Island, Canda, has ceased to produce tobacco, all attempts having proved unprofitable. The rest of Canada produced 11,286,732 pounds in 1908, nearly all in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Dominion turned out \$15,274,923 worth of tobacco minion turned out \$15,274,923 worth of tobacco (manufactured), cigars, cigarettes and snuff in 1903, besides importing \$3,385,348 worth, of which \$3,247,429 worth was from the United States. Consumption of tobacco increased from 1,755 pounds a head in 1808 to 2,257 pounds in 1908.

American capitalists are trying to form a merger of every acre of timber producing land in Nova Scotia, investing \$5,600,000.

Venezuela has a large English telephone company, but that company does not hold any time

in Nova Scotia, investing \$5,600,000.

Venezuela has a large English telephone company, but that company does not hold any time concessions or monopoly from the Government. The field is open to competition.

The city of Valparaiso, Chile, has secured a loan of \$5,000,000 to complete the reconstruction plan following the earthquake of August, 1906.

Of Australia's imports 55 per cent, were British in 1905, 53,66 per cent, in 1905, 52,92 per cent, in 1907 and 51,54 per cent, in 1908, a steady decline. 1907 and 51.54 per cent. in 1903, a steady decline. In 1908 the preferential rebate duties on British imports were \$4,140,000, the decreased per cent. of British goods showing that preferential tariff rebates do not control imports. Tenders will be opened at noon on December 28 next for the lease until December 21, 1921, of the

port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The tonnage in 1907 was six and three-quarter millions. Penny postage is proposed between Great Britain and Turkey.

# Doctle Pigs of Portugal.

From the London Globe.

Pigs in Portugal are more ducile than anywhere else in the world, said G. E. Thompson, F. R. P. S., in a lecture at the Royal Photographic Society's illed with savory things that pigs enjoy, and the lrove trots behind them without any trouble.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Since Gaynor degraded himself by changing Mr. Kerr's name to "Cur" it becomes an additional reason for the voters to change Gaynor's name "Loser," and I trust this will be effectually complished next Tuesday.

The Givers. One gave of gold, since he possessed So many precious things: Gift after gift robbed him no more Than land bestowed of kings.

One gave of time, since on his heart hours so heavy lay. That he might thank the least who begged A portion of his day.

And one, with time nor gold to spare Gave only sympathy— And yet men found his gifts by far The greatest of the threet

NEW YORK, October 30.

AN INVENTORS EXHIBITION. Plan of a German Chamber of Con for Their Benefit.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Royal Würtemberg Chamber of Commerce is organizing a State exhibition of inventors models to be held next year at Stuttgart. Its chief purpose is to help poor inventors who have little opportunity of bringing their to be held next year at Stuttgart. chasers and no means to carry them out for themselves, so that their work is often wasted or falls into unscrupulous hands. The directors of the affair promise that strict impartiality will be shown in the selection of exhibits, and that none will be accepted which is not worthy of seriou tion. There will be no costs of any kind for the very poor inventor, and low fees for the others. It is not said whether the exhibition is expected to be self-supporting, but perhaps not, as the enterprise is being backed by the State. Probably such an exhibition is less needed

here than in Germany. The practical working of our patent laws makes it comparatively easy for an inventor to protect himself, and though ideas are of course stolen to some extent I scarcely see how the exhibition could do much to stop that evil beyond the point where the patenting system fails. The inventions would necessa-rily be patented before showing them, how-

of use in siding an inventor here and there to market the product of his ingenuity to better advantage, and also in stimuple. In both these respects our conditions, even though more favorable than those prevailing in Europe, are capable of improvement, and the development of the Würtemberg enterprise deserves to be

NEW YORK, October 30.

## FOR SOCIALISTS TO NOTE. Public Service Corporation Efficiency and Abroad Contrasted.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Sir. THE Sun of October 24 ought to have an ex-tensive circulation among the Socialists; it is full of news and instruction for them, and of light and leading for all the reat of us. For instance, I find in it the following information:

Fourteen out of every nineteen telephones to the world to-day are in the United States. We have 1,000,000 telephones, and France, with half our population and as much wealth, has but one telephone for every tairty-five in the United States. In France the telephone is in the hands of that agency of palsy and destruction the Government. Austria-Hungary has less telephones than the single city of Chicago. In that country also it is a "public function." In the United States the telephone is States the telephone is in the hands of private energy, industry and initiative. There is little sentiment here—though what there is is noisy nough-in favor of furnishing a ten cent tele

Again let me quote:

The net income from the railroads pays one-fifth of the Prussian budget. The Germans can-not afford to reduce the rates and put their railthe tremendous outlay of capital that would b

Now contrast this "progressive" and "advanced" condition of socialistic management of the Prussian railways with benighted and slow moving America. Here a railroad under private management is obliged to pay out "enormous amounts of capital" to keep its line up to standard and to the requirements of the times, or lose business and go into bankruptory. Strange to say, there are some in this unprogressive frontier land of ours who think it an advantage! There are no Government officials here who have the power to defer railway improvement in the matter of keeping the lines up to the necessities of civilization: on the contrary, those malefactors known as "railway presidents," "general managers" and the like take a fiendlish glee in throwing away antique and useless equipment and in getting what they call "the best there is." Under such private management, abhorred of all true Socialists, the process goes on daily. In Germany improvements are delayed until the accumulations of useless material and method are so huge that even a "patriotic civil servant "dares" not even suggest the bringing up of the lines to the standard of such backward Now contrast this "progressive" and "adprovements are delayed until the accumulations of useless material and method are so huge that even a "patriotic "civil servant "dares" not even suggest the bringing up of the lines to the standard of such backward countries as the United States. And, would you believe it, the Yankees charge less for their railway services than the Germans. Yet Germany, as we all know, is the place wherein most things are done according to "rule" and "order" and "system"; where nearly everything is stiff and starched and cut and dried, and where if you don't find it in the corporal's drill book it isn't so.

it in the corporal's drill book it is to the They have a highly "organized" Government, a dense population and "officials" in swarms, everything, in short, to make Germany a better example of the wisdom and infallibility of Government than in this benighted region here on the hither side of the Atlantic.

Again I read:

Up to date France has expended for the construction of canals and the improvement of rivers \$20,000,000. One of the least expensive sanals cost \$73,600 a mile, and another over \$235,600 a mile. The average cost perhaps is over \$100,000 a mile. Now while the Government has spent \$330,000,000 and spends nearly \$4,000,000 on maintenance, it charges no tolls for use. The total revenue derived by boatmen from the water craft would be insufficient to pay the annual cost of maintenance and 4 per cent, on the capital invested, leaving entirely out of consideration the investment in water craft and the expenditure necessary for their maintenance and operation and for the livelihood of the boatman.

Now this is surely a case of Govern-

ture necessary for their maintenance and operation and for the livelihood of the boatman.

Now this is surely a case of Governmental "generosity" which will fill the heart of every true Socialist even to the bursting of his ribs, as is told of the mediatival saint whose heart suffered enlargement by the swelling of divine love? A free gift of \$320,000,000 to the canal interests, without interest, and \$4,000,000 a year besides, so that they may furnish boat service to "the people" at one-fourth of the cost! Small wonder that the Socialists in this our "Empire" State desire to emulate such a case of "imperial" liberality and spend \$101,000,000 of some one else's money for the benefit of the canal navigation from Buffalo to New York!

Now, last of facts for socialistic consumption: Over \$600,000,000 has been skimmed off the value of British investments by the socialistic propagand in the last couple of years. But then, what is mathematics, plain and vulgar addition and subtraction, to the "imperial" policy and to the "general welfare" must and shall be advanced and "promoted," to quote our American brethren of socialistic leanings. That supreme thing known as a "Government" can abolish arithmetic, if it but order in Washington or Albany a line or two written in a statute book. What could be simpler? The process of addition to my wealth by subtraction from your wealth by law is growing in popularity.

Cenducting Without Baton.

Conducting Without Baton

From the London Daty News,
M. Wassill Safonoff, who has been conducting
the Newcastle Music Pestival, is a Russian, and famous in both hemispheres as a conductor. Finding himself without his batton on one occasion he used his hands and was so satisfied with the result that since then he has never reverted to the result that since then he has never reverted to the use of the customary stick. "Where there is no baton," he once remarked, "the players cannot be lazy; they must watch your fingers so carefully. In a few years there will be no batons." Certainly M. Safonoff, who has often conducted in London, gets wonderful results from an orchestra, but no other conductor in the first rank

I notice that some one, apropos of M. Safonoff. has been explaining that Mendelssohn introduced the baton into England at the first concert he con-ducted in London. I fancy this is not correct, ducted in London. I fancy this is not correct, for it is generally accepted that Spohr, against the opposition of the directors of the society, insisted on conducting his D minor symphony with the baton at a Philharmonic concert in March, 1620. The innovation so pleased the authorities that a baton was provided for conductors at subsequent concerts, and Mendelssohn used it when he made his English debut, in May, 1829, and conducted his symphony in C minor. symphony in C miner

Another Napoleon Relic.

Prom the Westminster Gasette.

An interesting addition has been made to the contents of the Army Museum in Paris in the shape of the red and white ensign, ornamented with gold beetles, which Napoleon gave to the troops in the Island of Elba during his sojourn

troops in the Island of Elba during his solourn there. A French contemporary informs us that the flag came into the possession of Colonel Campbell, whom the ailles set to keep watch, over the Emperor, when he made his sudden departure from the island, and has remained in the family ever since. The gift is one which the French nation will no doubt be gird to have in its moneration.